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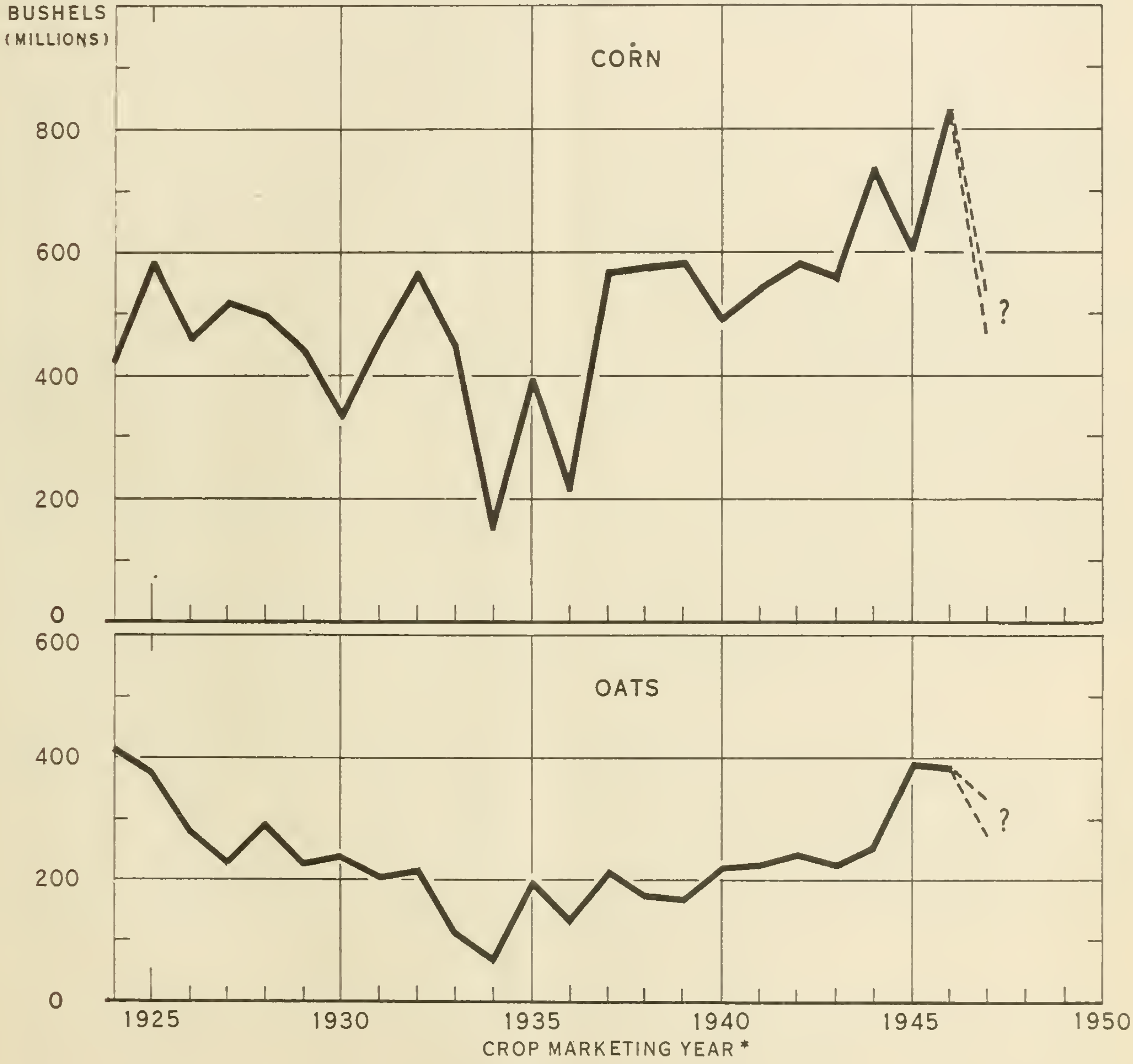
THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS-93 BAE SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1947

SALES OF CORN AND OATS BY FARMERS, UNITED STATES, 1924-47



*CORN, BEGINNING OCT. 1; OATS, BEGINNING JULY 1
DATA FOR 1947 ARE PRELIMINARY FORECASTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46579 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Marked reductions in the quantities of corn and oats sold by farmers are in prospect for 1947-48, as a result of the smaller 1947 production of these grains. The quantity of corn and oats available for purchase for feed, food, and industrial uses is expected to be about a fourth smaller than the large quantities in 1946-47, even with practically no exports of corn.

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

Item	Unit	1945		1946		1947	
		Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Grains and Hay							
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	118.0	118.0	193.1	189.4	234.6	251.3
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	113.0	112.0	180.0	173.0	219.0	240.0
Oats, No. 3 White, Chicago	"	61.7	62.7	77.7	81.0	101.4	116.1
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	57.7	58.8	74.8	77.0	103.9	111.8
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	58.9	58.3	73.4	74.7	94.8	108.0
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	113.9	118.7	160.9	166.7	214.3	211.7
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	98.7	97.4	130.0	134.0	161.0	178.0
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	207.0	206.0	276.0	258.0	286.0	329.0
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	159.8	162.1	193.8	196.0	231.8	264.6
	.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, Kansas City	Ton	23.00	23.50	29.40	31.00	28.00	31.25
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	14.60	14.30	15.10	15.40	15.30	16.10
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)							
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	37.75	37.75	51.05	47.75	58.60	61.50
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	57.10	51.15	64.40	68.30
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.42	2.43	3.59	3.06	3.64	3.73
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	37.75	37.75	51.80	47.75	64.50	71.70
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	59.50	51.75	69.40	78.10
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.44	2.45	3.60	3.08	3.98	4.12
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	Ton	48.75	48.75	95.00	62.75	83.25	89.90
Linseed meal, 32 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	45.50	45.50	84.50	59.25	77.90	87.70
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	47.25	47.25	84.95	61.25	72.00	76.60
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	52.00	52.00	93.15	66.00	91.90	102.70
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.12	3.14	4.99	4.38	5.08	5.26
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S.E. milling points	Ton	53.00	53.00	67.25	67.25	80.00	89.15
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	48.95	49.00	66.90	60.00	79.25	85.10
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	41.25	41.25	69.40	55.25	69.25	76.70
Tankage, digester, 60 pct. protein, Chicago	"	74.55	74.55	108.45	84.30	113.50	130.10
Meat scraps, Chicago	"	73.50	73.50	108.60	83.25	113.50	127.50
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	79.50	79.50	89.50	89.50	150.75	166.75
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	44.70	44.70	43.85	42.00	38.20	46.00
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.90	2.91	3.93	3.78	4.03	4.23
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	"	3.61	3.62	4.72	4.56	5.04	5.25
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	"	3.31	3.34	4.40	4.24	4.88	5.16

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Feed grains, price received by farmers, U. S.	1910-14=100	169	167	255	248	313	346
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets.	1935-39=100	166	166	286	209	280	308
Four oilseed meals	"	166	166	307	213	280	306
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	"	166	166	221	187	277	312
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	"	166	166	272	223	286	314
Feed, prices paid by farmers, U. S.	1910-14=100	175	175	249	231	267	285

LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 1/

(September average)							
Hog-corn, Chicago .... 1926-45 = 12.2	Bushel	12.3	12.3	10.8	8.6	10.1	10.6
Hog-corn, U. S. farm prices .... 1926-45 = 12.2	"	12.4	12.6	11.6	9.1	11.1	11.3
Beef steer-corn, Chicago .... 1926-45 = 15.1	"	13.9	14.1	11.2	9.5	12.3	11.8
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 2/ .... 1926-45 = 24.8	Pound	27.3	27.9	22.7	25.7	20.5	21.8
Milk-feed, U. S. 2/ .... 1926-45 = 1.30	"	1.36	1.39	1.17	1.31	1.04	1.07
Egg-feed, U. S. .... 1936-45 = 13.6	"	14.0	13.5	10.0	11.7	10.9	11.3

Prices compiled from Chicago Journal of Commerce, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, one pound of butterfat or milk, or one dozen eggs.

2/ Includes dairy production payments through June 30, 1946.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board October 24, 1947.

SUMMARY

Chiefly because of the smaller 1947 corn crop, the feed supply outlook is much less favorable than a year ago, and less favorable than for the past 5 seasons. Farmers will not be able to maintain the heavy 1946-47 rates of feeding. Total carry-over of all feed grains in 1948 probably will be the smallest since 1937.

Demand for feed is expected to continue very strong in 1947-48. Prices of livestock and livestock products are at record or near-record levels, and there are nearly as many livestock and poultry to be fed as during the past season.

Demand from feed deficit areas, and from processors will be about as strong as in 1946-47. In contrast, substantially less feed grain will be sold by producers in surplus areas (see cover page). Exports of feed grains, particularly corn, will be much smaller in 1947-48 than during the past season. But this will only partly offset the decrease in market supplies of feed grains.

Because of strong demand and smaller supplies, prices of feed grain and most other feed concentrates will continue high, at least until 1948 crop prospects are known. Prices of all feed grains are expected to remain substantially above Government price-support levels during 1947-48. Prices of feed grains and grain byproduct feeds compared with prices of protein feeds are expected to continue higher than usual.

Total 1947 production of the four principal feed grains--corn, oats, barley, and sorghum grains--was 98 million tons, nearly one-fourth less than the 1946 record. Carry-over of old-crop corn, oats, and barley in 1947 totaled 14 million tons, about 3 million tons more than in 1946. More wheat probably will be fed during 1947-48 than the 200 million bushels during 1946-47. However, the increase in wheat feeding will be limited by the national grain conservation programs.

Supplies of byproduct feeds for 1947-48 may be nearly as large as the record of 1946-47. Supplies of oilseed cake and meal are expected to be around 5 percent greater than in 1946-47, but some reduction is in prospect for grain byproduct feeds.

The 1947-48 supply of hay per animal unit is the largest on record. But hay prices this winter and spring probably will average moderately higher than in the same period of 1946-47 because of the smaller supply of feed grains.

(For release October 30, p. m.)

Table 2.-Feed balance, livestock numbers, and feed per unit of livestock, United States, year beginning October, 1937-47

Item	Average 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 1/	1947 2/
	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons	Mil. tons
Supply							
Stocks beginning of crop year 3/	16.9	18.5	3/ 17.8	11.6	14.9	10.9	13.9
Production							
Corn	72.1	85.9	83.0	86.5	80.7	92.1	68.9
Oats	18.1	21.5	18.2	18.4	24.6	24.1	19.7
Barley	6.9	10.3	7.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.8
Sorghum grain	2.2	3.1	3.1	5.2	2.7	3.0	2.4
Total feed grains produced	99.3	120.8	112.1	116.7	114.4	125.5	97.8
Other grains fed 4/	4.8	15.1	16.0	10.8	8.4	6.4	9.1
Byproduct feeds for feed	15.4	18.6	18.8	19.3	17.8	19.5	19.0
Total supply of concentrates	136.4	173.0	164.7	158.4	155.5	162.3	139.8
Utilization							
Domestic feed grains fed	85.4	109.0	104.4	99.4	107.6	102.0	91.0
Domestic wheat and rye fed	4.6	12.2	9.6	8.4	8.2	6.3	5/ 9.0
Other grain fed	.2	2.9	6.4	2.4	.2	.1	.1
Oilseed cake and meal	3.9	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.9	6.2
Animal protein feeds	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Other byproduct feeds	8.6	9.6	9.7	10.5	9.5	11.2	10.4
Total concentrates fed	105.6	142.7	139.2	129.5	133.8	127.9	119.1
Feed grains for seed human food, industry, and export	11.8	13.1	12.6	15.0	13.1	18.8	13.0
Total utilization	117.4	155.8	151.8	144.5	146.9	146.7	132.1
Total utilization adjusted to crop year basis	116.5	156.8	153.1	143.5	144.6	148.4	131.8
Stocks at end of crop year 3/	19.9	6/ 16.2	11.6	14.9	10.9	13.9	8.0
Number of grain-consuming animal units January 1 following (million) 7/	132.8	160.7	172.6	147.6	146.6	138.0	137.0
Supply of all concentrates per animal unit	1.03	1.08	.95	1.07	1.06	1.18	1.02
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per animal unit	.79	.89	.81	.88	.91	.93	.87

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.

2/ Based on indications in October.

3/ Stocks of corn October 1 and oats and barley July 1; stocks on farms and at terminal markets 1937-42. Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1943 to date.

4/ Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye fed.

5/ Assumes around 300 million bushels of wheat. Current estimates of feeding range between 250 to 350 million bushels.

6/ Stocks at the end of the 1942-43 marketing year, excluding grain at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, are used in computing 1942-43 disappearance.

7/ Grain-consuming animal units weighted as follows: Milk cows 1.00, other cattle 0.51, hogs, 0.87, sheep 0.04, horses and mules, 1.14, chickens, 0.045.

OUTLOOK

Smaller Feed Concentrate Supply for 1947-48

The total supply of feed concentrates for the 1947-48 feeding season (including feed grains, byproduct feeds, and wheat and rye to be used for feed) is estimated at about 140 million tons. This is a little larger than the 1937-41 average, but 14 percent less than for the 1946-47 season, and 10 to 20 percent smaller than supplies for the past 5 years when the growing seasons were generally favorable for feed grain production. Supplies per animal unit for 1947-48 will be about as large as in 1937-41.

Most of the decrease in the feed concentrate supply from recent years is accounted for by the reduction in the 1947 corn crop, although the oats and sorghum grain crops also were smaller. Production of the four feed grains this year totaled 98 million tons, 22 percent less than the 1946 record. On the other hand, the combined carry-over of corn, oats, and barley in 1947, was about 14 million tons, 5 million tons greater than in 1946. More wheat is expected to be fed than the 200 million bushels in the 1946-47 feeding season. Total supplies of byproduct feeds again will be large in 1947-48, possibly almost as large as the record of 19.5 million tons for 1946-47.

In 1947-48 farmers will not be able to feed their livestock as heavily as during the past year. If we have about the same rate of feeding as during the war years the combined carry-over of corn, oats, and barley in 1948, would be much below the 14 million tons for this year, and would approach those following the drought years.

Demand for feed grains for processing and for livestock feeding is expected to continue strong during the 1947-48 feeding season. Sales of corn and oats by farmers will be much smaller in 1947-48 than in 1946-47. Less feed concentrates will be available to livestock producers in feed deficit areas and prices will be substantially higher than a year earlier, at least through next spring. The foreign need for feed grains in 1947-48 is larger than during the past year. Because of the small domestic supply, however, only about a million tons may be exported during the marketing season compared with about 5 million tons in 1946-47. Most of the decrease will be in corn.

Corn Supply Smallest in 10 Years; Marketings to be much Smaller than in 1946-47

On October 1 the 1947 corn crop was estimated at 2,459 million bushels, slightly larger than the 1940 crop but smaller than any other crop since the severe drought year 1936. About 289 million bushels of old corn were carried over from last year, making the total supply for the 1947-48 marketing year about 2,749 million bushels. This is about one-fifth smaller than last year and the smallest since 1937. It is estimated that 2,193 million bushels of corn will be harvested for grain this year, 800 million bushels less than the 1946-47 record.

Total utilization of corn during 1947-48 will be the smallest in recent years and possibly around a half billion bushels less than the 3,171 million bushels used for all purposes in 1946-47. Carry-over of old-crop corn next year may be reduced to the lowest level since the years following the 1934 and 1936 droughts.

Table 3 - Corn: Supply and utilization, year beginning October, average 1937-41, and annual 1943-47

Item	Average 1937-41	1943	1944	1945	1946 1/	1947 1/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply						
Production	2,576.4	2,966.0	3,088.1	2,880.9	3,287.9	2,459
Carry-over 2/	468.6	384.1	231.0	315.3	172.9	289
Imports 3/	1.0	3.7	6.1	.6	.5	1
Total supply	3,046.0	3,353.8	3,325.2	3,196.8	3,461.3	2,749
Utilization						
Wet-process products 4/	91.6	120.9	124.6	111.7	143	115
Dry-process products:						
Breakfast foods 5/	8.1	12.0	12.0	11.0	12	11
Farm household use	26.3	22.2	20.8	18.7	17	16
Corn meal, grits, etc. 6/	42.8	60.0	62.0	55.0	63	53
Alcohol and distilled spirits 7/	27.3	10.5	37.0	27.5	55	25
Seed 8/	13.9	13.3	12.5	12.5	13	13
Exports 3/	50.3	10.0	16.6	19.9	127	2
Total food, industry, seed, and export	260.3	248.9	285.5	256.3	430	235
Feed and other uses 9/	2,232.2	2,873.9	2,724.4	2,767.6	2,742	2,374
Total utilization	2,492.5	3,122.8	3,009.9	3,023.9	3,172	2,609
Carry-over at end of year all positions 3/	553.5	231.0	315.3	172.9	289	140

1/ Preliminary: subject to change as additional data become available. Estimates for 1947-48 based on indications in October.

2/ Farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks, 1937-41 average. Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1943 to date. Data on interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks not available prior to April 1943.

3/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census. Imports include grain equivalent of corn meal and flour; exports are grain only.

4/ Starch, sirup, sugar, etc. Compiled from data of the Corn Refiners' Statistical Bureau.

5/ Estimated quantities used in making prepared breakfast foods during the calendar year following the corn harvest.

6/ Estimated quantities used in producing corn meal, flour, hominy, and grits during the calendar year following the corn harvest. Does not include livestock feeds or industrial products produced in the dry-milling industry.

7/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Does not include corn products used in the production of fermented malt liquors.

8/ Estimated on basis of acreage planted during the following crop year.

9/ Residual, mostly feed.

Because of the smaller supply of corn, especially in the North Central region, farmers are expected to sell about 40 percent less in 1947-48 than in 1946-47. Total United States sales probably will be around 500 million bushels compared with 832 million bushels estimated sold from the 1946 crop. The North Central region ordinarily accounts for about 80 percent of the total United States sales of corn by farmers.

Table 4.-Approximate disposition of corn grain sold by farmers, United States, 1937-47

Item	Average 1937-41	Marketing year beginning					
		1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 1/	1947 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.
Farm sales 3/	551	581	558	730	606	832	500
Food, seed, and industrial uses 4/	184	254	217	248	218	282	217
Exports (grain)	50	5	10	17	20	125	2
Feed and other uses 5/	317	322	331	465	368	425	281

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Tentative forecasts.
3/ Sales of corn by farmers from each crop.
4/ Quantities of corn used in producing wet-process products, alcohol and distilled spirits, plus estimated quantities used in producing corn meal, corn flour, hominy and grits, and for seed. Excludes corn consumed in farm households.
5/ Residual, mostly feed. Includes corn sold from farm to farm, as well as corn going through commercial channels. Excludes byproduct feeds from corn processing.

Oats Supplies Smaller than in 1946-47

The oats supply for 1947-48 (production plus July 1 carry-over) is much smaller than the record supplies of the two previous years, but a little larger than for most other recent years. The 1947 oats crop is 1,232 million bushels, around 300 million bushels smaller than in each of the past 2 years. Carry-over on July 1 totaled 278 million bushels, only 13 million bushels below the 1946 record.

Total utilization of oats during the 1947-48 marketing year is expected to be about 15 percent smaller than in 1946-47. Most of the reduction will be in the quantity fed. The carry-over of oats in 1948 is expected to be much smaller than on July 1 this year.

Farmers may market about one-fourth less oats from the 1947 crop than the 386 million bushels from the 1946 crop. Considerably less oats will be available for purchase for livestock feed in 1947-48--possibly 75 to 100 million bushels less than during the past season. Exports of oats as grain during 1947-48 may be only about half as large as the 21 million bushels exported in 1946-47.

Table 5.- Oats: Supply and utilization, year beginning July, 1937-46, and estimated 1947

Item	Average: 1937-41	1943	1944	1945	1946 1/	1947 1/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply						
Production	1,130.6	1,139.8	1,149.3	1,535.7	1,509.9	1,231.6
Carry-over 2/	173.5	259.0	208.1	234.4	291.7	278.3
Imports 3/	4.6	81.4	68.6	24.1	.9	1.0
Total supply	1,308.7	1,480.2	1,426.0	1,794.2	1,802.5	1,510.9
Utilization						
Breakfast foods 4/	30.4	44.0	46.0	50.0	50.0	50
Seed 5/	95.1	104.3	109.2	112.0	101.5	104
Exports 3/	3.3	.2	.3	18.3	20.5	10
Total food, seed, and exports	128.8	148.5	155.5	180.3	172.0	164
Feed and other uses 6/	985.7	1,123.7	1,036.1	1,322.2	1,352.2	1,172
Total utilization	1,114.5	1,272.2	1,191.6	1,502.5	1,524.2	1,336
Carry-over at end of year 2/	194.2	208.0	234.4	291.7	278.3	175

1/ Preliminary, subject to change as additional data become available. Estimates for 1947-48 based on conditions in early October. 2/ Farm and terminal market stocks, 1937-41 average. Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1943 to date. Data on interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks not available prior to April 1943. 3/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census. Imports include grain equivalent of oatmeal; exports are grain only. 4/ Estimated quantities used in production of cereal preparations. 5/ Based on area seeded the following year. 6/ Residual, mostly feed.

Barley Production Larger: Supply Smaller than in Most Other Recent Years

The 1947 barley crop of 284 million bushels was the largest since 1943 but the carry-over on July 1 was the smallest in recent years. The total supply for 1947-48 is 340 million bushels, a little larger than last year, but smaller than in most other recent years. Imports of barley, which were an important part of the supply during some of the war years, are expected to be neglible during 1947-48. Canada, which is the principal source of both oats and barley imports has officially announced that export permits during the current marketing year will be granted only for movement of registered and certified seeds and certain grain products.

A strong demand for barley for feed and for industrial and food uses is in prospect. The quantity of barley to be fed during 1947-48 is expected to be larger than in 1946-47, but probably will be smaller than in most other recent years. The demand for barley for malt for the production of malt beverages and food may be about as strong in 1947-48 as in 1946-47, when over 90 million bushels was used for these purposes. Utilization during the next 9 months will depend partly on the grain conservation program. Exports of barley and malt during the current marketing year have been large, and the total for 1947-48 probably will exceed the 18 million bushels exported in 1946-47.

Table 6.-Barley: Supply and utilization, year beginning July 1937-46 and estimated 1947

Item	Average 1937-41	1943	1944	1945	1946 1/	1947 1/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Supply						
Production	286.1	322.9	276.1	266.8	263.3	284.5
Carry-over July 1 2/	43.4	120.5	75.9	95.1	58.6	55.6
Imports 3/	3.3	41.2	38.0	5.8	4.3	1.0
Total supply	332.8	484.6	390.0	367.7	326.2	341.1
Utilization						
Used in producing malt:						
For alcohol and alcoholic beverages 4/	60.5	84.6	94.1	81.3	86.9	80
For other purposes 5/	3.6	6.1	5.5	6.8	7.0	7
Seed 6/	26.0	23.4	19.1	18.9	19.9	21
Exports 3/	7.9	3.0	4.7	9.2	17.9	25
Total food, industry seed and exports	98.0	117.1	123.4	116.2	131.7	133
Feed and other uses 7/	181.8	291.6	171.5	192.9	138.9	153
Total utilization	279.8	408.7	294.9	309.1	270.6	286
Carry-over at end of year 2/	53.0	75.9	95.1	58.6	55.6	55

1/ Preliminary; subject to change as additional data become available. Estimates for 1947-48 based on conditions in early October.
2/ Farm and terminal market stocks, 1937-41 average. Stocks in all positions, including interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, 1943 to date. Data on interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks not available prior to April 1943.
3/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census. Both imports and exports include grain equivalent of malt.
4/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Includes small quantities of barley grain; does not include exported malt.
5/ Estimated on basis of total production and quantities exported, imported, and used in alcohol and alcoholic beverages.
6/ Based on acreage seeded the following crop year.
7/ Residual, mostly feed.

Sorghum Grains Production Smallest Since 1939

Eighty-six million bushels of sorghum grains were harvested in 1947, about 21 million bushels less than in 1946, and the smallest since 1939. Exports of sorghum grains in 1947-48 probably will be somewhat smaller than the record of 25 million bushels in 1946-47. The quantity used in the production of alcohol and for other nonfeed purposes was small in 1946-47, and probably will continue small in 1947-48. Some reduction in the quantity of sorghum grains fed to livestock is in prospect.

Heavy Disappearance of Feed Grains During July-September

The domestic disappearance of feed grains was much above average during July-September, and the total for the 1946-47 feeding season just ended was among the largest on record. Utilization of grain per animal during July-September apparently was very heavy, although industrial and food utilization also continued large

Domestic disappearance of corn oats, and barley during the quarter totaled about 21 million tons, nearly as large as a year earlier and 8 percent above the 1940-44 average. Domestic disappearance of corn for July-September was about 415 million bushels, 17 percent larger than in 1946, and considerably above average. Domestic disappearance of oats totaled about 453 million bushels which was above average, but 21 percent smaller than the 1946 record. Barley disappearance in this country was smaller than in 1946 and much below average. Total exports of feed grains were much smaller in July-September than in the previous two quarters, but larger than in recent years.

Table 7.-Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, Aug.-Sept., 1945-46, and July-Sept., 1947

Item	1945		1946		1947		
	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
	1000 bu.	1000 bu.	1000 bu.	1000 bu.	1000 bu.	1000 bu.	1000 bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/	14,031	22,104	16,352	11,449	38,790	22,790	22,631
Oats, 12 markets 1/	42,614	32,669	31,035	25,361	16,226	28,850	26,442
Barley, 4 markets 2/	22,598	19.931	18,250	22,045	7,974	27,118	25,093

Compiled from reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.
2/ Minneapolia, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

Another Large Byproduct Feed Supply in Prospect; Protein Feed Situation More Favorable than in 1946-47

Total supplies of byproduct feeds again will be large in 1947-48, though possibly a little smaller than the record of 19.5 million tons for 1946-47. Some reduction in output of grain byproduct feeds is in prospect. This is especially likely for byproduct feeds from the corn-processing and distilling industries. Supplies of oilseed cakes and meals, on the other hand, may be a little larger in 1946-47, and total protein feed supplies are expected to be close to the largest on record per animal unit.

The production of wheat millfeeds in 1947-48 again will be large, although probably not as great as the record 6.1 million tons produced in 1946-47. In recent years, the output of millfeeds has increased greatly because large quantities of wheat were milled into flour for export. The quantity of millfeeds produced in 1947-48 will be influenced materially by the amount of wheat flour exported and the extraction rate used in milling it.

The total supply of oilseed cakes and meal for domestic feeding during the 1947-48 feeding season (October-September) is expected to be around 5 percent larger than in 1946-47. The increase will be mostly in linseed and cottonseed cakes and meals. On October 1 flaxseed production was estimated to be 74 percent larger than in 1946. Cottonseed production, based on the size of the cotton crop and an average ratio of lint to cottonseed, is about 33 percent larger. These increases may provide about 600,000 tons more of linseed and cottonseed cake and meal than in 1946-47. On the other hand, the 1947 soybean crop is 8 percent smaller than the large 1946 crop, which probably will result in around 400,000 tons less soybean cake and meal available for livestock feeding in 1947-48. Peanut cake and meal output may be a little larger in 1947-48 while copra cake and meal output probably will be about as large as the record supply for 1946-47.

Table 8.- Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, year beginning October 1, 1937-47 1/

Item	Average 1937-41	1943	1944	1945	1946 2/	1947 3/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Mill byproducts						
Wheat millfeeds	4,648	5,547	5,962	4,952	6,160	5,800
Rice millfeeds	123	139	150	154	166	170
Dried and molasses beet pulp	298	161	182	218	300	350
Gluten feed and meal	690	842	864	776	997	800
Brewers' dried grains	119	231	217	213	230	4/200
Distillers' dried grains	203	444	634	326	410	4/200
Alfalfa meal	456	734	922	1,189	928	925
Total	6,537	8,098	8,931	7,828	9,191	8,445
Oilseed cake and meal						
Soybean cake and meal 5/	1,258	3,323	3,627	3,658	3,775	3,350
Cottonseed cake and meal 6/	1,958	1,790	1,982	1,434	1,435	1,825
Linseed cake and meal	481	998	459	563	390	650
Peanut cake and meal	74	111	96	83	90	125
Copra cake and meal	135	33	42	69	190	200
Total	3,906	6,255	6,206	5,807	5,880	6,150
Animal proteins						
Tankage and meat scraps	728	975	792	745	725	700
Fish meal	235	196	209	194	185	185
Dried milk products 7/	139	100	90	80	85	90
Other milk products 8/	1,829	1,545	1,515	1,450	1,460	1,450
Total	2,931	2,816	2,606	2,469	2,455	2,425
Other byproduct feeds 9/	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,700	2,000	2,000
Grand total	15,374	18,769	19,343	17,804	19,526	19,020

1/ Production plus imports, excludes exports, utilization for food, and other non-feed uses. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ For 1947-48 forecast on basis of October 1 indications. 4/ Assuming reduced operations in the brewing and distilling industries under the grain conservation program. 5/ Excludes soybean meal used for low fat flour and industry. 6/ Excludes cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on cotton farms. 7/ Includes dried and concentrated skim milk, buttermilk, and whey manufactured for animal feed. 8/ Dry equivalent of skim milk, buttermilk, whey, and whole milk estimated fed on farms. 9/ Tentative estimate of hominy feed, oat millfeeds, molasses, and screenings.

Table 9. - High-protein feed: Supply per animal unit, United States, 1937-47

Item	Unit	Average 1937-41	Year beginning October 1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Total protein feed supply 1/	1,000 tons	8,970	11,463	11,531	11,303	10,411	10,547	10,570
Animal units, Jan. 1 following 2/	Millions	116.3	145.6	158.2	134.0	134.0	126.6	126.5
Supply per animal unit	Pounds	154	157	146	169	155	167	167

1/ Supplies of 12 principal protein feeds available for feeding, weighted as follows: Soybean, linseed, cottonseed, and peanut cake and meal, 1.00; animal and marine protein feeds, 1.50; gluten feed and meal, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, and copra meal, 0.70.
2/ Grain-consuming animal units, excluding horses and mules.

Supplies of animal proteins may be a little smaller in 1947-48 than in 1946-47, principally because of a decrease in slaughter of livestock in prospect for 1948.

Production of gluten feed meal, also fairly high in protein, is expected to be considerably smaller during the present feeding year because of prospects for less corn for processing. Only about half as much distillers' grains are expected to be available for livestock, while supplies of brewers' dried grains may be moderately less than during the past year.

Allowing for the differences in protein content, the total supply of protein feeds for 1947-48 may be about as large as in 1946-47 (table 9). On a per animal-unit basis, supplies for 1947-48 are expected to be near record.

Production of dried and molasses beet pulp is expected to be around 15 percent larger in 1947-48 than the 300,000 tons for 1946-47, as a result of this year's increase in production of sugar beets. Alfalfa meal output has been much larger than average during 1946-47, but considerably below the record output of 1945-46. Alfalfa meal production is expected to continue at about the 1946-47 level in 1947-48.

Strong Demand for Feed Expected to Continue With Prices Higher Than in 1946-47

Demand for feed is expected to continue strong in 1948. During 1947 livestock prices have been unusually high and livestock and poultry producers have fed large amounts of feed per animal. Because of the strong demand for food and industrial grain products, the grain-processing industries have been running at record or near-record levels. Furthermore, the export of feed grains has been the largest in 25 years.

Active competition for the smaller commercial supplies of corn and oats is in prospect for the 1947-48 feeding season, although the requirements for livestock may be a little smaller than in 1946-47 in view of the reduction in livestock numbers in prospect. Demand for corn and other feed grains for food and industrial uses probably will continue strong in 1947-48. With less corn available, however, some reduction in the use of corn for processing is expected. Foregin needs for corn and other feed grains will be at least as great in 1947-48 as during 1946-47, but the quantity exported is expected to be much smaller because of the small domestic supply.

Feed prices will average considerably higher in October-June of the current feeding year than in this period of 1946-47. At the same time, feed-grain prices may be high in relation to prices of protein feeds, some of the other byproduct feeds, and hay.

Corn prices received by farmers advanced $1.19 per bushel during the first 9 months of 1947 and reached record levels in August and September. Oats and barley prices in September also were the highest on record. The mid-September index of prices of feed-grains (corn, oats, and barley), was 40 percent higher than a year earlier. Corn prices are expected to decline less than seasonally this fall, in contrast to the marked decline in the fall of 1946.

Prices of all feed grains are expected to be much above Government loan rates on 1947 crops during the 1947-48 marketing season. Loan rates on 1947 corn have not been announced, but they will be based on 90 percent of the parity price of corn on October 1. The parity price of corn in mid-September was $1.52 per bushel and 90 percent of parity was $1.37 per bushel, compared with the average farm price of $2.40 per bushel.

Prices of most byproduct feeds are also expected to average much higher in the fall and winter of 1947-48 than a year earlier. Small supplies and high prices of feed grains will support prices of byproduct feeds. In early October, prices of the important grain byproduct feeds ranged from 25 to 50 percent higher than just prior to the removal of price control on byproduct feeds a year earlier.

Hay prices in 1947-48 are expected to average moderately higher than during the past season. Supplies of hay are a little larger per animal unit than in 1946-47, but with smaller supplies of feed concentrates, the demand for hay probably will continue strong during most of the feeding season.

Hay Supply Large in Relation to Livestock on Farms

Farmers generally will have an ample supply of hay in 1947-48 for the livestock to be fed. The total production of tame and wild hay was estimated in early October at about 102 million tons, slightly larger than in 1946. The carry-over of old hay in 1947 was about 16 million tons, making a total supply of 118 million tons for 1947-48. This supply is a little smaller than the average for the past 5 years, but is 15 percent above the 1937-41 average. With fewer hay-consuming animal units on farms, the supply per animal unit is a little larger than last year and the largest on record.

FEED SUPPLY OUTLOOK BY REGIONS

North Atlantic Region 1/

The outlook for feed concentrate supplies for the North Atlantic area is much less favorable than last year. Supplies of locally grown feeds on October 1 were about 16 percent smaller than in 1946, but close to the average for the previous 5 years. The smaller local supply this year reflects reduced production of corn and oats. Supplies of shipped-in grains in 1947-48 will be considerably smaller than in 1946-47 because of the reduced corn and oats crops in the Midwest. Usually, more than half of the feed concentrate supply for the North Atlantic Regio is shipped in from surplus-producing areas. Imports of grain from Canada, an important source of feed in some of the war years, are expected to be very small for the 1947-48 feeding season. Supplies of byproduct feeds will be above average for the coming feeding year, and may be nearly as large as the 1946-47 record. Furthermore, there may be some increase in the volume of wheat used in mixed feeds in 1947-48 over 1946-47.

The hay supply for 1947-48 is a little smaller and of poorer quality than last year. But it is larger than average, and is generally sufficient for the number of hay-consuming livestock on farms.

North Central Region 2/

On October 1, the total supply of feed grains in the East North Central region was about 19 percent smaller and in the West North Central region 25 percent smaller than the large supplies on October 1, 1946. The corn supply on farms in the entire region is about 600 million bushels (23 percent) smaller than the averag for the past 5 years. Most of the States in this region will have considerably les feed than a year ago. There are wide differences, however, among local areas and among farms.

Smaller supplies of corn and other feed in this region will be reflected in some reduction in the number of livestock and poultry on farms and in a reduced rate of feeding, especially in the Western section.

Total hay supplies in the North Central Region are nearly as large this year as in 1946-47, and generally above average. With fewer hay-consuming animal units on farms in this region, hay supplies per animal are generally larger than a year ago. In some local areas, however, hay supplies are short as a result of dry weather.

1/ Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

2/ East North Central Region: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. West North Central Region: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Table 11.-Feed supply and livestock numbers, by regions, 1945-47

Item	North Atlantic			East North Central			West North Central		
	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Feed supply:									
Feed-grain supply October 1 1/	3,847	4,312	3,608	35,468	38,194	30,878	54,230	56,577	42,427
Hay supply 2/	16,415	17,127	17,006	25,900	24,922	24,211	36,276	33,912	33,051
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Livestock:									
Spring pig crop (of calendar year)	1,000	984	1,019	14,176	14,559	14,435	25,756	25,324	26,232
Fall sows to farrow	139	120	3/128	1,705	1,526	3/1,645	1,848	1,446	3/1,686
Chickens raised on farms (during the year)	124,922	92,029	95,259	176,326	140,428	140,703	258,862	214,733	215,248
Laying hens, September	43,306	42,272	48,808	60,994	59,136	62,124	98,195	85,935	85,562
Milk cows, June 1 (Percent) 4/			100.6			99.2			96.4

Item	South Atlantc			South Central			Western		
	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Feed supply:									
Feed-grain supply October 1 1/	6,921	6,718	6,954	13,670	13,694	12,430	3,342	3,078	3,101
Hay supply 2/	7,252	7,471	6,564	14,122	14,290	13,271	24,466	23,745	23,694
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Livestock:									
Spring pig crop (of calendar year)	3,635	3,779	3,946	6,003	6,130	5,992	1,619	1,616	1,527
Fall sows to farrow	558	590	3/ 596	976	883	3/ 918	200	160	3/ 179
Chickens raised on farms	94,114	80,288	76,801	179,469	151,717	148,154	81,100	60,497	65,882
Laying hens, September	31,934	31,043	31,364	67,819	64,274	60,118	29,853	29,062	28,643
Milk cows, June 1 (Percent) 4/			99.5			95.9			98.0

1/ October 1 farm and terminal market stocks of corn, oats, and barley, plus October 1 indicated production of corn and sorghum grains. 2/ October 1 indicated production of hay plus May 1 farm stocks. 3/ Number indicated to farrow from breeding intentions reported about June 1. 4/ Percentage of number on farms preceding year. Actual numbers on June 1 not available.

Southern States 1/

In the South Atlantic Region, supplies of locally grown feed grains on October 1 were a little larger than in 1946-47, and the largest in recent years. But since this area depends to a considerable extent on shipped-in grain and other feed concentrates, the overall feed situation is somewhat less favorable than in 1946-47. Dairy cow and poultry numbers in the area this summer and fall are about as large as a year earlier.

In the South Central region, locally grown feed supplies are about 9 percent smaller than last year and smaller than in most recent years. Much of this decrease is in the western part of the area where grain sorghum and corn production was reduced by dry weather. Numbers of dairy cows and livestock in this region are somewhat smaller than a year ago, but feed supplies per animal will not be as large as in 1946-47.

Hay supplies in the South Atlantic region are down about 12 percent below the large supply last year, and are slightly smaller in the South Central region. However, supplies are above average in both regions, and are generally sufficient for livestock on farms.

Western States 2/

The total supply of locally grown feed grains in the Western States was slightly larger than on October 1 last year, but a little smaller than in most recent years. Production of feed grains was larger in most of these States than in 1946, except in California, where the barley crop was about 13 percent smaller than a year ago. Less feed will be available for shipment into this section than in 1946-47. The hay supply in this region is about as large as the large supply for 1946-47.

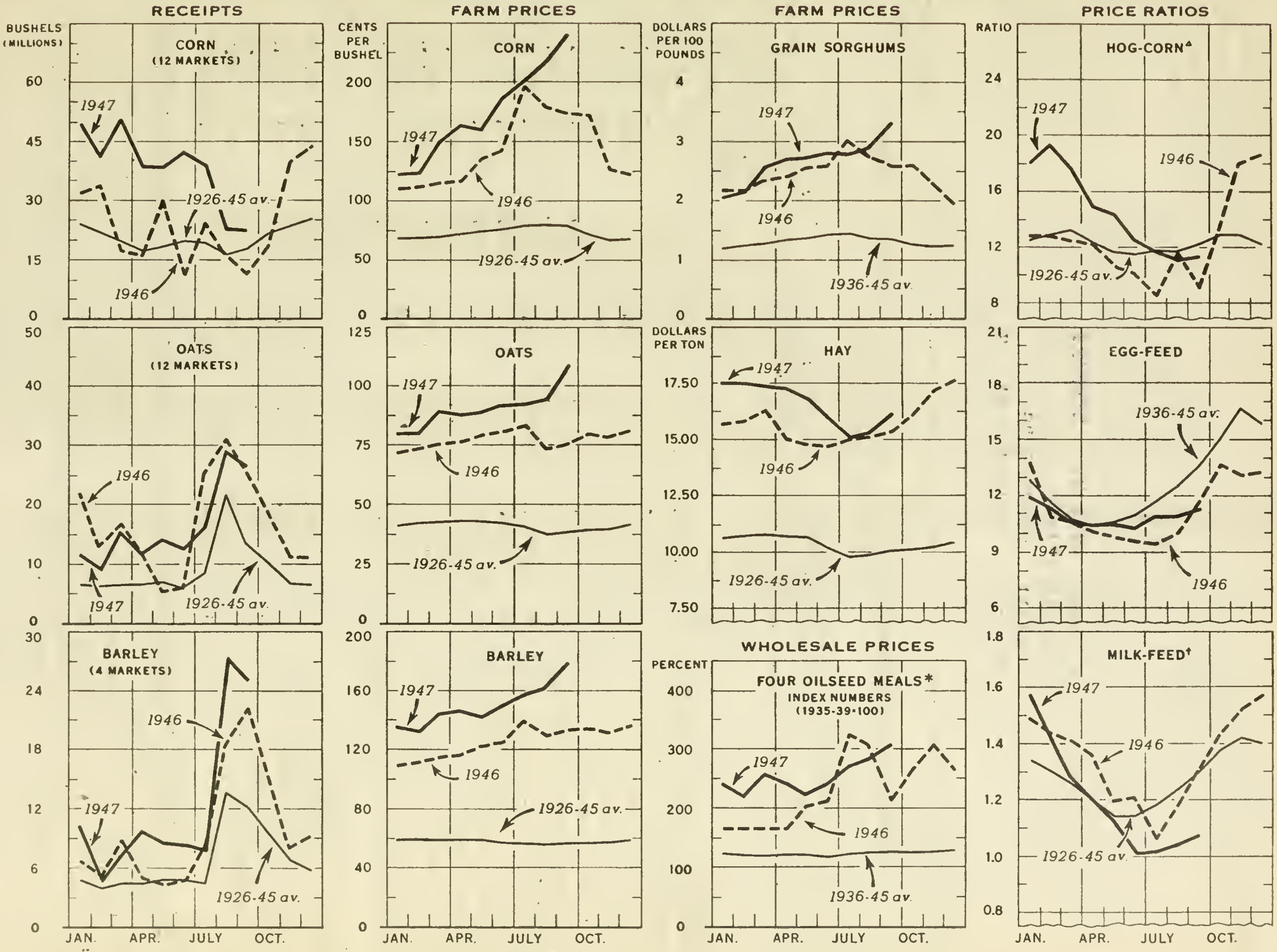
1/ South Atlantic region: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. South Central region: Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
2/ Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Table 9.- Hay supply and disappearance, number of hay-consuming animal units, and supply and disappearance per animal unit in the United States, 1934-47

Year beginning May	Production	Carry-over from previous year	Supply (production plus carry-over)	Disappearance	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit	Animal units on farms January 1 following 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Tons	Tons	Thousands
Average							
1937-41	90,552	12,394	102,946	89,023	1.30	1.12	79,200
1942	107,717	13,664	121,381	105,162	1.39	1.20	87,537
1943	103,128	16,219	119,347	105,514	1.33	1.18	89,633
1944	102,745	13,833	116,578	100,686	1.31	1.14	88,655
1945	108,539	15,892	124,431	103,824	1.47	1.23	84,655
1946	100,860	20,607	121,467	105,474	1.48	1.29	81,965
1947 2/	101,804	15,993	117,797		1.51		78,000

1/ Hay, forage, and pasture-consuming animal units on farms, computed as follows: Number of horses, mules, and milk cows plus .75 other cattle, plus .12 sheep.
2/ Indicated October 1.

MARKET RECEIPTS, PRICES OF SPECIFIED FEEDS, AND LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS



* SOYBEAN, COTTONSEED, LINSEED AND PEANUT CAKES AND MEALS ▲BASED ON PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

† MILK-FEED PRICE RATIO INCLUDES DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS FROM OCTOBER 1943 THROUGH JUNE 1946

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Table 12 - Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, October-August, 1945-47

Item	1945-46	1946-47	1946		1947	
	Oct.-Aug.	Oct.-Aug.	July	Aug.	July	Aug.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production						
Cottonseed cake and meal	1,308.0	1,272.2	18.8	37.8	33.7	47.1
Soybean cake and meal	3,621.1	3,853.6	313.0	287.0	325.1	269.0
Linseed cake and meal	520.7	533.2	63.4	47.7	28.9	23.1
Peanut cake and meal	78.1	111.9	5.7	2.3	3.5	2.4
Copra cake and meal	54.7	180.4	7.1	10.7	15.2	13.8
Corn gluten feed and meal	703.7	919.9	65.8	69.3	80.9	77.0
Brewers' dried grains	192.9	204.6	18.1	16.3	22.8	22.4
Distillers' dried grains	309.8	381.4	20.1	16.9	20.8	21.2
Wheat millfeeds	4,374.6		328.5	364.8	481.8	
Rice millfeeds	139.3	145.4	2.8	5.1	3.3	3.7
Alfalfa meal	1,136.0	786.2	191.6	135.7	121.9	115.5
Fish cake and meal	163.4	154.4	32.5	31.4	36.3	33.2
Dry and powdered skim milk	6.5	11.2	.8	.6	1.7	1.2
Stocks end of period						
Cottonseed cake and meal	27.8	26.4	31.6	27.8	46.9	26.4
Peanut cake and meal	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.1	2.7	1.3
Brewers' dried grains	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.3
Distillers' dried grains	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.3	4.9	3.7
Alfalfa meal	126.9	128.2	97.6	126.9	94.7	128.2

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds, Bureau of the Census; soybean, linseed, and copra cakes and meals, Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, derived from Census crushings report; gluten feed and meal, brewers' and distillers' dried grains, rice millfeeds, and alfalfa meal, Production and Marketing Administration; fish cake and meal from Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.